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It cut friends who favor us with manuscripts fo hey must in all cases send stamps for that purpos

The Joys of Ivins.

Can there be within the limits of the several States which constitute this nation another private citizen whose days are so delightful, whose nights are so ambrosian as those of the Hon. WILLIAM M. IVINS of this town? We doubt it.

Mr. Ivins is himself a candidate for is struggling under this shadow. He tion or body of citizens whose principles, professions or party organization have MAXIM said: long commanded his support or enlisted his allegiance. He is responsible responsibility rests lightly on care free shoulders.

Consider then how joyous, how intoxicating, how rapturous these hours are for him, when each presents a head available, inviting, irresistibly attracting the attention of his shillalah. As intangible as air and as active as a Jersey mosquito, what rôle could etter please or more completely charm the Hon. WILLIAM M. IVINS?

We congratulate Mr. Ivins on h present felicity. There ought to be paign. There should be at least one citizen to view its astounding progress with complacency and derive satisfaction from its amazing agonies. We believe that the Hon. WILLIAM M. IVINS is the man. May his interviews never grow less, and his public statements continue to injure without benefiting, to hurt without helping, until even he is satisfied! This we think will be in less than three weeks.

It is true that some people take their his willingness to share them generally.

A Crusade and its Blight.

The curse of the prohibition issue at the South seems to consist largely in the introduction into the contest of few years ago in Charlottesville, Va., which compassed an elimination of the saloons and tied the town as tight as towns can ever be tied where intelligent public sentiment is hostile was the direct result of the activities of the saloon politicians. The better element took offence at this and voted for the prohibition cause against their private convictions and in defiance of the well being of the community as they saw it. They resented the notorious purchase of objectionable and undesirable voters. and they cast their ballots merely to rebuke an offensive deal, not to celebrate their actual preferences.

Now come similar questions in respect of Roanoke, where the combination was successful but none the less offensive to good taste and patriotic feeling. Not only are the saloon men accused of having bought up the entirely purchasable riffraff, but it is charged that many Democrats, of course of the inferior class, promised Republican votes in the approaching State elections in consideration of Republican support for the saloons. Indeed, the aftermath of the local option conflict is if possible uglier and more repulsive than the worst features of the conflict itself.

local affairs of orators and workers, no They have revived, to be explicit, the ancient hatred of the carpetbagger, the adventurer and the salaried stranger who comes from heaven knows where to meddle in their local affairs; and if the saloon interests, spurred by this abhorrent invasion, resort to the expedient of buying up all the mercenary voters they can find in the neighborhood, who shall say that they are more iniquitous than the organizations that pursue them with hired disseminators

of expostulation? Virginia is but a specimen. The to in Alabama, Georgia and other the battlefield of Saratoga in this of millions. The statesman who makes alien orators and strange theatricals of civil war, as it was a place of pilgrimage have done much for the science of school children kneeling and saying for those that preceded that conflict? parrot prayers in the mud. Organized The incident is interesting because the community.

according to the preferences of the in- rounded by British "trippers." terested parties, that is to say the legit- exuding triumphant patriotism imate and responsible residents, there would and could be no complaint from not see it. Our view of the case is that American, ventured an earnest if say "the devil take the hindmost."

All the same, it is a mighty bad arbelieve that good will come of it.

The Airship as an Engine of Destruction.

Mr. Hudson Maxim, like his brother. Sir HIRAM, is an inventor of explosives ships. There has been much in the masqueraded as a museum? less, revel in the horrors they invent. no office. He has no interest, affection It is a relief to hear from a specialist nor any undue respect for any one who like Mr. Hudson Maxim. In a lecture the subject, probably a German, will delivered in this city on Wednesday he doubtless some day give us a learned is associated with no party, organiza- made short work of the havor dreaming and authoritative document setting amateurs. Going right to the point Mr. forth the average life of a battlefield

be so powerful and destructive when employed to no one but himself, and even this in aerial bombs as to fulfil the expectations and predictions of the oversanguine aerial war to work wide destruction by dropping explosives obvious wane. Whether the reason be from the alr. Even large quantities of high ex- new friendships, new international displosives dropped from an aerial fleet upon battleships, coast fortifications and in the streets of large cities would not be widely destructive."

knowledge of the effect of furious born- yet pass before the British sergeant bardments by fleets and armies in nota-climbs down from the Belgian lion and ble campaigns this assurance will not leaves Waterloo to agriculture and come as a surprise. The damage done oblivion. by shells loaded with high explosives has generally been so slight that it was an insignificant factor in determining the campaign, and it must be borne in mind that the assault has been delivered by an enemy in a fixed position, or by warships under slow headway when not anchored. Mr. MAXIM was of the opinion that cities would have little to fear from explosives dropped by airships, and that war vessels that happened to be struck would seldom be sunk. The casualties affoat and ashore would be inconsiderable. He scouted pleasures in strange fashion. But we the idea, a favorite one with the sensa think the Hon. WILLIAM M. IVINS has tionalists, that it would be possible for esrned his, and we gratefully observe a German "aerial navy" to destroy London. Said Mr. MAXIM:

" Let us assume, for example, that the German hould build a fleet of a hundred aeroplanes, eac capable of carrying one bomb containing a hundred pounds of dynamite and capable of making one trip a day to London, dropping its dynamite and returning to Berlin for another load, and norant and irresponsible voters and let us assume that each of those bombs should the trading between Republicans and be capable of destroying, on the average, one Democrats to achieve results. It is building, which is very much more than it could prices. A dozen departments dealing pretty well understood that the vote a possibly do. Thus this fleet would destroy 100 houses a day, 3,000 a month, 36,000 a year. Now, tively small quantities of goods natas there have been about 600,000 houses built in London during the last ten years, or about 60,000 a year, the German aerial dynamite fleet would succeed in destroying a little more than half the houses annually built in London."

> It should be understood that Mr. HUDSON MAXIM is a believer in the airship as an adjunct and auxiliary of city, in which the wastefulness of buyarmies and navies; in fact, he sees a ing in small lots was strikingly set forth. that inventors overcome their "tenderof the airship than are some of the capable aeronauts themselves. At any rate, he can be accepted as an authority ruin making engine of war, and the visionaries will have to reckon with his sober judgment in future.

The Decline of Waterloo

How far does the condition of foreign relations affect the market value of historical relics? The question is a natural consequence of the announcement that the sale of Waterloo relics has been a failure; that despite notices It is this aspect of the matter to which and comment in the press of three the really patriotic papers of the South nations the bidding for the relics of are now devoting themselves. They this great conflict preserved in the dusty unite in deploring the importation into little Hôtel du Musée behind the preposterous Belgian lion was so slow that matter how devoted, from the outside. the auction was adjourned without day and the relics and the inn which sheltered them are to be disposed of at private sale.

Is it perhaps the entente cordiale which every patriotic heart: has tempered the enthusiasm and reduced the interest, the keen and widespread interest, the British have manifested for their most famous victory? Is it too the growing hatred of the Germans which has diminished the national satisfaction in a triumph in which the lutions has long looked for. No municilaurels had to be divided with a cordially hated rival? Or is it only the natural progress of time, the same sort belong to the country. They express same expedients have been resorted of process of forgetting, that has made the beliefs, the hopes, the yearnings Southern States. Organized virtue has country an unknown country to the flooded them with unknown spokesmen, generations that have followed the siastic, of a fanatical following, and will

vice, if it may be so described, has re- even in our own time the pleasure in the torted by purchasing the idlers and the Waterloo pilgrimage for patriotic Britloafers to vote against "virtue," and as one has been well recognized. The rela- French Government in the form of an we have already shown, decent men tively few Americans who have made the have thought it well to rebuke the expe- journey from Brussels, who have tramped The ancient diligences which dragged dient by voting for a prohibition they or suffered in a springless cart on the do not want and in their hearts believe dusty and rudely paved road that runs to be injurious to the best interests of from the Braine-l'Alleud station to the fields of La Haye Sainte through grain other day cars start on the journey of 350 If this question could be settled in fields intergrown with scarlet poppies, miles over the Atlas and down to the des

fairly

The very Belgian lion, erected in perpetual memory of the Belgians who quit any quarter; but it is not so settled, the field before the battle opened, was and never has been; and if it is any it not a minor and subordinate setting more heinous for the saloon men to for the British sergeant who from its buy the purchasable local vote than for platform deployed his words in a magthe prohibitionists to fill debatable dis- nificent and meaningless description of tricts with salaried evangelists from the the combat with superb snatches of outside world and organize women and higher criticism upon the faulty tactics that beggar the resources of cheap ment of international crisis was unmelodrama, we do not know it and can- folded when some tourist, infallibly an one trick is as reprehensible as the other, pertinent interrogation concerning the and as things stand we are prepared to actual facts of the fight. With what righteous indignation did the British sergeant, his columns of words in disrangement for the South, and we can't order, fall back to his opening sentence and once again set forth upon the military march which was his accustomed form of lecture.

The little Hôtel du Musée itself, with its amazing collection of rifles, helmets breastplates, sabres and miscellaneous and admitted to be an authority upon treasures, the debris of battle flung in their effect in warfare. The elder, Sir splendid disorder about the low ceilinged HIRAM, has given more attention to, rooms, this too was a patent tribute to the problem of aerial flight, and his the vitality of British pride and the peropinion about the future of the airship sistence of British coin which supported would be more valuable; but the broth- the establishment. Has this interest ers are equally competent to deal with flagged, have the British shilling and the subject of the damage that could be the American quarter ceased to flow done by dropping explosives from air- into this chamber of horrors which public prints recently about the mission ently this is the case, for the press of these engines to end war by destroy- reports announce that the inn itself ing fleets, armies and cities. The sub- attracted a bid of but \$5,000, while the ject lends itself admirably to sensational whole collection of real and spurious treatment-admirably in the view of relics seemed to but one bidder to be writers who, knowing little about either | worth the paltry sum of \$36,000, less aeronautics or explosives, and caring than the cost of an ordinary regimental shaft at Gettysburg

Some careful and scientific student of and fixing the extent of time during which it will be a remunerative investment for capital as well as a persisting goal of patriotic pilgrimage. In the meantime it is interesting if not necessarily significant that Waterloo is on the cords, or only the natural result of the passing of time, whether it is permanent or only transitory, is less clear. At all To any one with but a superficial events, we trust that many years will

The Central Purchasing Agency.

Between Governor FORT of New ersey and the leaders now in control of the Republican party in his State there is so much ill feeling and bad will that there is no hope of his recommendations for administrative reform being acted on with sympathy. Therefore it is improbable that the State will have in his term a central purchasing agency. That such a bureau would save money for the taxpayers and provide a means of checking fraud wever, will not be denied.

The revelations of extravagance raste and disproportionate prices made in every community in which the buying of supplies for public officers and shown how expensive the system or lack of system now in general use is to the treasury. It is not necessary to urally pay more than would one purchaser buying in large lots.

Coincident with Governor FORT's appeal for a central purchasing agency for his State there was published a report of the Bureau of Municipal Research on the Police Department of this brilliant future for airships provided According to the figures printed in the newspapers the department paid 49 ness" in wind and rain and contrive cents a gallon for benzine, while the Fire some means of controlling their flight Department paid 12 cents, and the retail automatically. We fancy that he is price was 16 cents. Filing cards for more sanguine about the development which the police paid \$1.07 each were offered to the bureau at 19 cents. These are declared to be fair samples of the extortionate rates obtained by conupon the airship as a death dealing, tractors through dishonesty or care-

Whatever their explanation, these extravagances of government are not more deplorable than they are unnecessary. The application of methods in use in every business enterprise to the routine transactions of administration would result in their elimination to a degree worth striving for. How unfortunate it is that common sense should be conspicuously lacking in the management of public affairs!

A Model Platform

Political patter is usually deceitful above all things, and a political platform mere wind and foam. It is the more surprise to find in this campaign in this town a syllabus of principles crystal clear, innocent of evasion, appealing to

" Alibibo, alabebo, alababo Bibo, bum, olaf, baze, Gimmel, dalet, siz, - Rah. Hoo. Rah."

This is what the committee on reso pal canvass can narrow to itself these sublime, these sacred sentiments. They them his own will be sure of an enthugovernment.

A new attraction for the tourist who automobile excursion into the Sahara. their endless course from Berrouaghia. the end of the railroad from Algiers, to Laghouat within the actual Sahara, have each city and town and neighborhood have invariably found themselves sur- ert. Even Laghouat is not the end of

in hopes as far as Ghardaia in the mysterious M'sab country. Evidently the automobile trip between Algiers and Timbuktoo is not far in the future.

The Hon. C. FRANCIS MURPHY's chauf feur having been arrested for not carrying his tag, we trust that the Hon. WILLIAM

J. GAYNOR will see the point. Senator PATRICK HENRY McCARREN is wise and witty man, an astute politician a person of great resourcefulness, no ithout guile. He has been painted very black by his enemies, and has retained to an amazing degree the loyalty of his followers. Probably the first question that ame to the minds of those having knowledge of present conditions in New York city when they learned of his desperate illness was: "If McCarren dies, what can sep the Tiger from crossing the bridge?"

After the incident of yesterday we have o hesitation in asserting that the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY is the best friend the judiciary of this State has ever known.

GATNOR will get more votes than BANNARD an BARST combined.—CHARLES F. MURPHY. The prematureness of Mr. MURPHY is

one of the most unusual and surprising developments of the campaign.

AMERICAN SAINTS.

Five Candidates Recommended to I

Two of Them of This State. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Inve igation into the virtues of Elizabeth Ann eton, a New York lady, foundress of the listers of Charity, has occupied a Baltimore cclesiastical court now these three years nd may hold it much longer. terest all concerned to know that Fathe Bruté, long her confessor and spiritual ad viser, himself enjoyed a high reputation for sanctity, being called "The Angel of the Mountain." He anticipated ninety years Mountain. ince, as his writings show, that judicial quiry would at some future time be mad into his hely penitent's life. But he also i a candidate for canonization, and St. Mary' Mountain may have its saint as well as Si

Father Bruté was the chief helper of the founding of Mount St. Mary's College He afterward became Bishop of Vincennes and died in the "odor of holiness" in 1833 The Bishops of the Fourth Provincial Coun cil of Baltimore, held in 1840 and comprising all the Bishops then in the United States in their official report to Pope Gregor XVI. thus refer to Brute: "Since our las meeting we have to deplore the death of our most dear brother Simon Gabriel Brute Bishop of 1 incennes, who shone with so grea splendor of virtue as to leave all who knew ness and glory. God grant us, under th ootsteps and reach his reward

In ancient times this act of the Bishop was equivalent to canonization, something that for centuries past belongs only to the Bruté three other American candidate the "Lily of the Mohawk," Tegakwita, an quois maiden, native of New York State, and two Frenchmen, René Poupil and Isaac Jogues, S. J., missi the Mohawk Valley. The Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, held in 1884, recom ization. So that of the five candidates two timately associated with the Empire State.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S, Md., October 12.

FREE SHIPS OR SUBSIDIES. Neither, in the Opinion of a Sailor, Wil

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir Del Mar's letter about ship subsidies in THI SUN of October 12 is all right as far as goes. Ship subsidies will give us a handful of steamers running to Argentina or institutions has been investigated have ever you like, and they will be a sure thing give us no deep water merchant marine mostly ships, hailing from Atlantic coas favoritism influences the schedules of This takes no account of the ships in the Pacific that stay there. There are a lot of them. The 2,400 ships of 1873 were a merchant marine. The subsidy business would get us just enough to make everybody laugh—except the owners. We are not going to get any oversea merchant marine, and the reason is that American investors can make more profit on the same amount of money invested in something else than they can in shipe going off shore.

reason is that American investors can make more profit on the same amount of money invested in something else than they can in ships going off shore.

If you want to see ships with Old Glory flying in Hongkong, Singapore, Manila, everywhere, as it used to be, you have got to lef us buy the ships where we can get them cheapest. These subsidy men talk a lot about the greater cost of running a ship under the American flag. Take ships like the Standard Oil ships Acme, Atlas and Astrai; the greater expense is not \$1,000 a year over the cost of running a ship like the Eclipse (which belongs to them too) under the English flag, and that increase is all aft. The men for ard get the same wages wherever they are signed, whatever flag they sail under. Don't go to some member of Congress to prove that this is wrong. Go down on South street, New York, or Delaware avenue. Philadelphia, or this same Atlantic avenue. Philadelphia, or this same Atlantic avenue. Phoston where I am writing, and ask any ship master, and he will back me up. Where the pinch comes is in the first cost of the ships. The Germans are on to it. See how many of the North German Lloyd ships are built in Belfast, Ireland. The Acme Standard Oil ship, built if Bath, cost around \$200,000, rathermore than less. The Eclipse Standard Oil ship, built if Bath, cost around \$200,000, rathermore than less. The Eclipse Standard Oil ship, built if think) in New Glasgow, on the other side anyhow, cost less than £25,000. They both carry about the same quantity of case oil. Take twenty-five years as the life of the ship, and that is liberal, and where are you? And with all that, give us free ships and still there will be no American merchant marine, off shore. Why? Because, leaving steam out of it wholly, for a man to own ten ships carrying 3,000 tons, buy them where he will, means an investment of between \$1,000,000 and \$1,250,000, and an American who has that bundle in his jeans can get more out of it by investment of between \$1,000,000 and \$1,250,000, and an American wh BOSTON, October 14.

The Infant Predigy. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your comparison of young Sidis with members of an earlier generation who entered Harvard at an equally early age is not altogether fair to the former. For instance, I have been told by more than one graduate of the '40s and '50s that they considered the Harvard entrance, requirements considered the Harvard entrance requirement of their time vastly easier than those of the

Educators agree that dead languages, of which the old requirements principally consisted, are rather better absorbed before the age of eleven the more important part in the admis-

Give Sidis his due. Cotton Mather had snap" in comparis New York. October 14.

Jewish Sabbath Tablecloths From the Jewish World. The white table cloth which marks the Sabbat

lay will cling to us as tenaciously as all other little A new attraction for the tourist who distinctions of our faith. It is the last thing the searches for the unusual is offered by the Jewish woman forgets, as long as there is a shred of religion left—the white tablecioth decorating her Shabbos table.

> Our Eastern Policy. Knicker-What is our policy with China? Bocker-The open door and the shut mouth, The Circle Swing Condensed

possibilities, for the tourist may continue | THE AIRSHIP ON SCOUT DUTY. Before Her Destruction the Re

Was Effective in the Field.

As the human element in the tragedy ber 25 fades out of mind a new offitterness arises in the souls of French army officers because of the destruction of their airship, La République, which fell from a great height that day and was into fragments, while members of her crew were killed. The loss is not irreparable. A day or two after the accident Messrs. Paul and Pierre Lebaudy wrote to the Minister of War offering to the army a new dirigible to replace La Republique. The offer was accepted and the construction is being hurried along. France besides has several other military

But the loss of La République is still viewed as a most irritating sheck if not as a military disaster. It happened at a most untoward time. Never before had army men attached so much importance to the possession of an efficient aerostat, and never before had they been so convinced that La République was fairly up to the work required of her. She was a good aerial scout. If France had be The airship had just been tried out in

been of enormous service in campaigning. the course of the September army man vres and she proved a success. An inter-esting report has since been published showing exactly what she did and throwing full light on the confidence of the officers

of the general staff in her. La République got into active service in the last days of the manœuvres. She met with a provoking accident on her way to the field of operations, but even this circumstance figures in her favor in the final casting up of results, for the crew attached to her, with some help from the cal repairs without sending her back to the was capable of encountering the ordinary hazards of the field and was not likely to be put out of service by minor mishaps.

It was on September 15 that her ervice began. She was station Palisse, at the headquarters of the defen from that point. On September 15 she was placed at the disposition of the Thirteenth Army Corps. The morning was foggy, but toward noon the weather cleared up and at 12:30 o'clock La République took flight with two pilots and two cians in charge and Chef de Battaillon Breton as observer. The operations for that day were practically over before she got within sight of the enemy, but observanext day's action were secured. In circling over the territory of the supposed enemy the massing on the right of the defensive army of a large body of infantry, with a brigade of cavalry, a force of engineers and two batteries of artillery, was detected. The dirigible at once informed headquarters of this movement.

this purpose. The communication of the observing officer was enclosed in a linen sack weighted with sand, to which attached a tricolor pennant twelve long, designed of course to attract the attention of those on the ground below. Auto-mobiles with conspicuous signals attached so as to be easily descried from a great height The understanding was that the balloon should drop its communication near one of these if it was impracticable to reach the neighborhood of any staff group The communication being dropped, the system provided that it should be hurried either directly to the commander in chief, or in case he was too distant to the near could be transmitted to him by wire. on which La République made her reconher reports to reach the commander in chief varied between fifteen and thirty-five minutes, showing that in case of actual warfare the news of movements of the have a fair chance of reaching responsible

On September 16 La République with the Fourteenth Corps, went up with Staff Captain Havard as observer. A precise course for her to follow had been laid out in advance, but observations made shortly after the beginning of the flight induced the observer to abandon the pr arranged route. He discovered on the left of his army a company of infantry posted an advance guard covering an important therefore in its direction and succeeded in discovering that three columns, consisting respectively of seven battalions of infantry with two batteries, two battalions with six teries, were advancing from a wholly unexpected direction against the corps to which he was attached. The airship this time was able to reach a position immediately over Blink Rembrandt's reenforcement of mystery by the commander of the corps, and the sack actuality, his "realism," that is to say his naturalcontaining the vital information was dropped at the feet of the General within fifteen minutes of the time the observation was made. The warning might have been even more rapid had it not been for a cloud bank which passed under the balloon just as it was about to drop the sack.

September 17 La République served with the Thirteenth Corps again and Chef de Battaillon Breton was again the observer. Starting out at 7:40 o'clock in the morning enemy's position, which to his astonishment the right he presently descried a brigade troops massing against the left of the Thirteenth Corps. This was so startling a discovery that without waiting to see more This was so startling a Breton hurried to furnish a report to his commander in chief. There being some uncertainty as to the points of communi-cation at that end of the line, Breton kept a lookout for the first large body of friendly troops and he was able in about ten minutes to drop his sack into the middle of a battery of artillery. Five minutes later the General was informed as to his danger, and he met it by pivoting almost his entire force forming a new line of battle to meet the unexpected attack. When an hour later the chasseurs and other troops of the enemy came into action they found themselve every point. The field critics ruled that resultant movement the corps would have been hopelessly outflanked and probably annihilated. As it was the General was able to inflict upon the attacking party complete and disastrous repulse.

Thus it appears that on three successive days La République was able to furnish to the side which it served information that He is popular too with the mob; warded off the most serious dangers if not actual disaster (theoretical of course), and this service was performed notwithstanding which preceded its active operations the not exceed 760 yards. In the present state of armament this height would have been sufficient to enable it to fly over a real enemy's troops with no more risk than that of the death or injury of some members of its crew. The hole made by a rifle bullet ing through the envelope closes automatically, and no artillery is as yet in existence which can be fired at an angle sufficiently great to reach an airship at that height. It is assumed that in the near future guns or mortars will be invented for the express purpose of firing upon flying machines of all classes, but on the other hand if La République had been in perfect condition she could easily have reached an condition she could easily have reached an la logical, so I present it to you have the chance of th of her being hit by any projectile would be perhaps one in a millio

her would her hovering over the enemy at such a height prevent her from making useful observations. The observers all reported that once in sight of the enemy the difficulty was not so much to accertain useful data as to note it with sufficient rapidity owing to the speed of the atrahip.

She had to slow down from time to time to le the observer to get his ! note his results. To meet the difficulty in future it is proposed that each obs shall be accompanied by a recording o who will keep track of the maps and joi down the observations from dictation as fast as the man wielding the telescope can call them off. It is said to be muc than was anticipated not only to detect the presence of troops but to appraise their force, disposition and objective. The numbers included in columns on the estimated from the extent of road that they occupy. Bodies in battle estimated from the ground they cover, as are also troops in cantonment. The location of headquarters or staff groups is revealed by the bustle of message bearers who converge toward and radiate from them. Artillery of course cannot be concealed; the guns are there and the observer counts them. It is only when the troops are in actual contact that it is difficult to make accurate observations. Then it is difficult to distinguish between the two opposing forces. It is hardly necessary to say that the construction of field works of all sorts can be easily discerned, and if there is traced with a fair amount of accuracy on maps to be dropped with the verbal commu-

nications In a word it may be said that the only drawback to the use of the balloon as an engine of war is the fact that it cannot be used in all weathers. Even a slight h prevents observations at any consi eight, and of course in conditions of heav wind the course of a dirigible cannot be con

reliance on it for reconnaissance work.

The loss of La République is greatly amented because it largely stops time being the training of officers and crews in scouting. The remaining French mili-tary airships, the Lebaudy, the Ville de Paris, the Liberté and the Colonel Renard, are all antiquated or of far inferior effi-ciency. Nevertheless practice will be carried on with them until the new up to date ship is ready for service. France realizes that she has no time to lose, as all the other value of the airship as she is herself. Ge many has her Zeppelin I. and II., which are in reality of the third and fifth types, the et, second and fourth having b stroyed by accidents. The Zeppelin III. has not been bought by the Government but there are two Parsefal and three Gross

airships in the information service esia has recently bought a Lebaudy and is on the point of buying a Clement Austria, though failing to develop mo of their own, have equipped or are about to equip their armies with airships. Italy has two dirigibles constructed by the en gineer corps of the army. Even Belgium has bought an airship in France Only in one respect does France claim

to have a distinct superiority over other armies: she is in possess age" capable of housing her aerial cruisers actual service. It is the joint invention French engineers, Du Bois and Depeu. This contrivance has been used not only for considerable periods in the field, but on one occasion, when the Lebaudy was house in it, the "garage" withstood successfully two weeks of furious windstorms which would have wrecked the unprotected machine. This shelter can be erected in two days and taken down in a few hours, being readily transported from place to place in sections. It consists of ten steel arches which can be reduced into sections easily handled and fastened together with clamps. The arches are connected by a network of all parts of the structure. The framework small sections and held down by strong stays. The entire structure is held rigid by seventy-two steel cables anchored in the earth and capable of resisting a total pressure of eighty thousand pounds

As airships are provided for the army be built so that one may be attached to the headquarters of each army. Thus the aerial scouts can be kept through all seaestimably valuable duty whenever weather safe shelter and to undergo repairs when

AN EPIC BEEF CARCASS Of Rembrandt and the Potential Beauty

in Chops and Suet. for the actual is rare. People loathe facts. So let us appeal to the butcher about "The Slaughtered Ox." He could tell us what Rembrandt felt about them. He certainly took them ser ously, as other artists have taken common or vulgar or trivial things for transmutation into beauty—say pork chops in Homer, greasy Joan's pot in Shakespeare. The gods of art do nothing ism, his flavor of the earthy, his red liquor of the mind, and you had better take to Hobbema's caux sucres at once. It was precisely because a carcass of beef was epic or general and popular as well as cosmically symbolic, that it was worth the artist's repeated and eager attention, and is worth ours. We need butchers, bakers and candlestick makers in art criticism; and in art, for

that "The Ox" is an essay in style. Kindly allow me to scotch this error; to eradicate it from the general mind would take a deeper surgery than

Art cannot hoist itself by its bootstraps. Form, or the special unit of it we call style, does not grow
in a vacuum or live on its own fat. It depends
on the "something real," "that actual experience
of nature and life which is the ultimate source of Words, as Byron says, are things; the prope of the Parthenon were foreordained in the history and traditions of the Greek races. In art we throw away the material and tectonic husk as soon as away the material and tectonic husk as soon as we begin to champ the spiritual kernel. As we cannot see beauty naked and immortal she endures a body as a revelatory presence; but to mistake the body for the soul, the style for the meaning. this, and not a reverence for life and nature even in their lowest types, is true vulgarity. Rem-brandt is especially great because he knows and reveals the utmost potentials of beauty in her

ROSELLE PARE, N. J., October 14.

His System of Spelling. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In spell words I never allow myself to be bothered doubts as to whether it's "ei" or "ie" that sho

go in. I write an "ie," then an "ei" on the "ie This scheme is unbeatable, being a comple auxiliary spelling system by itself.

JACOB BACKES.

He doesn't make any particular fusa. But can always be found on the joint wiedge is wide and convincing besides.

That is merely a part of his plan, Is the gait of the Average Man.

NEW YORK, October 14.

Suppose there's a difficult question of state Where giants oratorical be; In the lengthy debate his opinions have weight When the speaker concludes in a gl Then imagine, if only you can, The worth of that quite indis

The publicist too drags him in hy the heal Whenever he's in a tight place; He says 'mid the glamour that over him steals: "I'm not stating my side of the case; broader and more comprehensible vi

Who is he, what is he, where is he? In vain We search through the land up and down; comewhere he's enjoying, afar from the strain, His perfectly well earned renown. TOO MANY UNDESIRABLES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- People of foreign birth are nearly 15 per cent. of the total population of the United States. About 22 per cent. of the inmates of our penal, reformatory and charitable institution are of foreign birth. Reports for 1908 show a grand total of

610,477 persons held in jails and prisons and other penal institutions, or cared for in insane asylums, almshouses, orphan asylums and other establishments of similar character. Out of that number 134,-092, or 22 per cent., were of foreign birth. undergoing punishment for crime were foreign born. The fact that 8,000 out of the 23,300 incarcerated had become American citizens by naturalization indicates that naturalization does not operate automatically as a moral uplift. The record of the insane is striking and suggestive. Out of a total of 172,185 in that group nearly 30 per cent. (50,734) were of foreign birth. These were about equally divided between aliens and naturalized citizens. The 60,000 people of foreign birth cared for in charitable institutions (other than insane asylums) represent 21 per cent. of the total. Two-thirds of the number were naturalized citizens. At the time the record was made up there

were 15,823 aliens detained in our penal institutions, 14,416 men and 907 women. Classified by race or nationality, it appears that 3,114 of these were Italians, about two-thirds of them arrested for grave offences. The Poles stood second with 1,520, nearly 40 per cent, held for grave offences. The Irish followed with 1,508 ffenders, with nearly three-quarters of were 1,379 Germans, 1,148 English, 926 Mexicans, 805 Hebrews, and 869 French Southeastern Europe was represented by nearly 1,900, including Slovaks, Croats Greeks, Lithuanians, Magyars and all other nationalities. The Irish, Germans, Scandinavian

and English, in that order, lead the list

of the insane of foreign birth. Out of 6,167 Irish aliens mentally disordered nearly two-thirds were female. About 45 per cent. of the insane German aliens were females. The total number of insane aliens of all nationalities was 25,600. divided into 13,929 males and 11,677 fe males. About 90 per cent. of these case were classed as hopeless. There were 16,299 aliens, out of 60,501 detained or. cared for in the United States, held in institutions in the State of New York. Pennsylvania institutions had 7,724; Mae sachusetts had 6,425, New Jersey 3,574. and Connecticut 1.662. The entire num ber in the sixteen south Atlantic States and south central States and the District of Columbia was only 3,547. The twelve north central States held 12,205, only about three-quarters of the New York collection. The eleven Western States had 7.051.

The 60,501 people here specially con sidered, comprising 15,323 held in penal charitable and reformatory institution are aliens; that is, non-citizens of the United States and of foreign birth. In addition to these there were 73,593 persons of foreign birth who had become American citizens by naturalization. The cost to the public of the maintenance of this total of more than 134,000 persons, including aliens and citizens by naturalization, is no small sum. A few thousands of those coming to this country are turned back as criminals, as offenders

against public morals, as diseased, or as likely to become a public charge. It is evident that many undesirables find some way of entering. A comparison with the record of 1904 shows an increase of 34 per cent. in the various groups here considered. In 1908 penal held 5,498 more aliens than they did in 1904; insane asylums held 5,842 more, and other institutions reported an increase

If the cost of maintaining this army of undesirable aliens could be made a separate item in national. State and municipal appropriations, it is probable the matter would excite a larger attention than it has hitherto.

A Statue of General Wolfe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg to call the attention of your readers to pious project in which Americans, considering the great service which the conquest of Quebec rendered to the republic, may perhaps have some interest

Roberts, are endeavoring to obtain funds for the erection of a statue to General James Woife at his birthplace. Although there are many statues to lesser heroes, not a single monument has been raised to Wolfe, save an of rude workmanship which formerly affair stood in the vicinity of the Battery, New York city, and has long since disappeared tory of the United States began on the Plains of Abraham."

I feel sure that there are thousands of Americans, pilgrims to Wolfe's Kentish birthplace, who will take a deep and I hope a practical interest in this English memorial. Honorary Secretary.

Wicked Words About Brooklyn's Great Silent Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: So Judge Gaynor thinks that he is known in this community as "a man somewhat reti-cent of speech." Humbug, and he knows it. For years he has been the common scold of the bench, and boorish in the extreme. You hit the nail on the head in yesterday's editorial article entitled "The Great Reviler." Only recently he made the county of New York the butt of one of his characteristic vote. May he get it where the axe met the hicken's anatomy! New York, October 13.

Australian Mechanics to Study in the United

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports he Commonwealth Minister for Defence

cided to send the following skilled trades: decided to send the following satisfacturing the the United States to assist in manufacturing the plant for the Lithgow small arms factory: As expert fitter for tool room work and gauge making, two expert machine tool men. a black-smith, a man to study hardening and tempering of steel, and a wood turner. The object of pa attention to the hardening and tempering a steel and wood turning is, it is said, to have workmen available in Australia who can make rifle barrels and rifle stocks according to the me

Seed of the Guava Plant.

From the Gainesville Sun.

According to M. C. Mohr of St. Petersburg of the peculiarities about the guava is that the seed from the same guava will not produce the same fruit the second time. Take seeds from the same fruit the second time. Take seeds from the same fruit, plant them and you will almost have as many different varieties of the fruit as the number of seeds planted. The best way to get a second tree is to take the branches from the guava bush, cover them with earth for more than a foot. The result, in less than a year, will be that the limb has rooted and from this the

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The firm

A Change for the Wesse

Driven to Theft. the had just stolen fire from heaven. Takin't lend me a match." he said.